

**INTERURBAN TAXI AND PARCEL SERVICE LTD.**  
YAR-DROMA  
From Tel Aviv and Jerusalem  
To Beersheba and Migdal Ashkeim.

**MARGINAL COLUMN**  
By PHILIP DRANE  
IN private talks during his recent stay in India, Mr. John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, said he was not worrying because his policies are unpopular there. His remarks, as interpreted by some of his top aides, meant that while he does not want to upset the Indians, if this is at all unavoidable, he will not depart from policies he believes are right simply so as not to annoy Mr. Nehru. This raises the question of whether there is any way in which the United States can follow policies she considers right and still not annoy Mr. Nehru. To answer this question it is necessary to examine the basic differences between American and Indian policies. The two countries both want peace and freedom, and they want the two together. But there are differences of definition. Mr. Nehru holds that most of his countrymen are so poor, so backward, that freedom is meaningless to them without economic advancement. For him economic advancement can only be achieved rapidly through action by the State. Consequently, many of the economic aspects of Communism are not so odious for the Indians as they are odious for the United States.

THE Indians, therefore, are in a way predisposed to give lesser importance than do the Americans to Communism as a menace to freedom and peace. This no doubt influences Mr. Nehru to some extent when he is willing to accept Communist professions of good faith. Another factor is the belief that the Hydrogen bomb must have convinced the Communists, as it has convinced him, that they would be suicidal for the human race. Now that Stalin is dead, Mr. Nehru cannot believe that the present leadership of the Kremlin, who he thinks to be realists, will risk the outbreak of a general war by starting a local one. The Chinese, he says, have not attacked anywhere, except in Korea where they felt threatened. That is one reason why he thinks military pacts had to be made. He thinks the Communists feel threatened and do not add anything to the ultimate deterrent of the Hydrogen bomb. Mr. Dulles obviously distrusts the Communists more, and believes that it is Western resistance that has forced them to put on a mellow front. He believes that the good deal of evidence before him will say that the change is more than a front. Given this fundamental disagreement, and until either Mr. Dulles or Mr. Nehru change their minds, their policies are bound to clash.

GIVING top priority to containment, Mr. Dulles brought Pakistan into American-supported alliances. He did not do this to antagonize India, or to checkmate her neutrality, but Pakistan is the country India considers the enemy. Again, because he gave the United States priority in the fight against Communism, Mr. Dulles stopped putting pressure on those of his allies that still have colonies, thus departing from an American tradition much admired in India. And Mr. Nehru says "Colonialism and racism are worse than Communism."

BUT even if Mr. Dulles should change his stand on military pacts, there is another subtler and perhaps more durable reason for bad relations between India and the United States. Mr. Nehru has said that for him India must count as a great power or not at all. One way in which he has tried to implement this wish is by being "non-aligned." He says: "If we align ourselves with one or the other bloc, we cease to count. But he is aligned with the West — because he is tied economically to the West. Eighty per cent of India's trade is with Britain. American aid is India's major source of foreign exchange. This is a relationship that irks Mr. Nehru. It puts him in the position of having to take every year American Congressional criticism of his policies. Or rather, as he sees it, the United States is in a position of criticizing him, or not treating India like the great power which she is not, but wants to be.

**Novelle**  
VIRGINIA LUTHER

## Four Pakistanis, One Indian Killed In Border Clash

NEW DELHI, Monday.—Four Pakistanis and one Indian soldier were killed in a clash on the Punjab border which flared up last night and continued into the morning. Another 12 Indians and five Pakistanis were wounded.  
In Karachi, the Pakistani Government said the incident started when Indian troops opened up with heavy mortar and machinegun fire which continued until border commanders met this morning and agreed to a cease-fire.  
The clash occurred at Husainwala, about 80 kms. from Lahore, Pakistan.  
Indian Punjab Chief Minister, Pratap Singh Kairon, told the State Assembly here that Pakistan had been objecting for some time to Indian engineers doing repairs on a flood-damaged embankment in the border area. At a meeting with the Pakistanis, however, the Indians had made it plain that the work would go on, since it was in Indian territory.  
Work continued without incident from March 9 until the engineers were attacked by fire from Pakistani territory last night, the Minister said. (UP, Reuter)

## Myerson Calls For Preparedness

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV, Monday.—The nation must do everything they could to preserve peace but must still make every possible preparation for an emergency, Minister of Labour at the general assembly of the Jewish Agency for Palestine at the Hahimah Theatre late last night. He was replying to the thesis of Mr. Yakov Hazan, (Maznani), who had preceded her and had claimed that it was impossible at this stage to bring about a union of the three Socialist parties who could not even cooperate on small matters. She said that the need of the nation could not wait on the union of the parties being achieved in slow stages.  
The population of Israel was being divided into two sections, the border settlers and the veterans. Everything had to be done to assist the border settlers to integrate, she said.

**Sees Higher Budget**  
Mr. Meir Ya'ari (Mapam) who took the rostrum on Sunday night, had expressed uneasiness with the budget. In his reply he tonight, Finance Minister Levi Eshkol said that Mr. Ya'ari wanted increased taxes to be raised from other sections of the community than the workers. He would like to know where this money would come from. The budget was likely to rise to IL2,000m. by 1960 and this would still be some \$250m. short of our needs.  
The budget did not permit the import of a single thing that was not absolutely essential. Productivity was still not great enough to support our population, and we still depended on outside grants.

In a sweeping criticism of Israel's foreign policy, Mr. Ya'ari said that Israel should return to a policy of neutrality because our Western orientation had lost us the friendship of the Soviet Union and the neutral nations of Asia. He also called for a revision of the system of military government.  
Mr. Aharon Becker, Head of Trade Union Department, answered critics who had said that the Histadrut had not safeguarded the standard of living of the workers. The only way to raise the standard of living was to cut services and increase the number of people in productive work.

(Earlier Debate — Page 3)

## AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Soviet denunciation of Stalin is reported to have led to demonstrations in Erivan, Armenia, and Baku, Azerbaijan, as well as in the Georgian Republic of Abkhazia, Reuter's Moscow correspondent, Sidney Weiland, said in a telephone call to London today.

## U.N. May Meet On Mid-East This Week

NEW YORK, Monday.—The United Nations Security Council is expected to meet this week, probably to consider the new Western approach to the Israel-Arab dispute, it was learned today.  
It had been thought at one time that the Council would be called into session on Wednesday, but further consultations were found necessary and a definite date has yet to be set. Informed sources said the Council might meet on Thursday or Friday.  
Britain, the U.S. and France have been carrying on an urgent series of consultations on the strategy to be followed and were understood not to have inclined to the view that a new approach should be proposed in the Council in an attempt to deal with the whole Israel-Arab crisis.  
The Jordan Prime Minister, Samir Rifai, refused to reveal at his press conference yesterday whether he will accompany the King on his tour.

The Syrian Government will allocate 250,000 Syrian pounds (about \$25,000) to the Jordanian National Guard. Dr. Abdul Wahid Hamud, the Syrian Foreign Minister, announced yesterday, according to the Old City daily "Ad-Difa".  
The paper reported that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Syrian Parliament, whose members had visited Jordan earlier this week, had asked that L.S.M. be appropriated for the purpose, but the Government turned it down.  
On Sunday the Egyptian Government announced a grant of LE100,000 to Jordan's National Guard.

**Money from Britain**  
Jordan will continue to receive financial support from Britain so long as the Anglo-Jordanian Treaty of Friendship remains in force, said Samir Rifai, announced yesterday in Amman. The recent changes in the Arab Legion command will have no effect whatever on Anglo-Jordanian relations, the Premier stated. He went on to say that the British allocations were not mere grants but a result of Britain's obligations under the treaty to finance Jordan's military needs, and so long as the treaty was in force he did not doubt that Britain would fulfill its obligations.  
Rifai also said that he welcomed the financial assistance offered by Arab states to Jordan and that it was indeed their duty to help Jordan, which stood in the breach against the "Zionist danger".

Discussions with top leaders in Iraq, Persia and Turkey have convinced the Foreign Secretary that there is "robust support" for the Baghdad pact. The April meeting of the Baghdad Council will strengthen both the military and economic sides of the pact, he said. (UP, Reuter)

## Soviets Pay Damages To U.S. For Plane

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter).—The Soviet Union has paid nearly \$700,000 damages for the destruction of a U.S. Navy plane shot down by Soviet fighters over the Bering Sea last June, the State Department announced today.  
The Department's spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said this was the first time the Soviet Union or any other Communist country except Yugoslavia has paid compensation for the shooting down of a U.S. aircraft.

## Ike Asks Congress For \$100m. in Mid-East Aid

WASHINGTON, Monday (UP).—President Eisenhower asked Congress today to create a special \$100m. Middle East "to build new that strategic turbulent region."  
The request was included in a sum to Congress today for an enlarged foreign aid programme totalling \$4,860m. with a new feature promising aid for 10 years ahead, and with funds for guided missiles to be sent to friends of the U.S.  
The President said a large and more flexible aid policy is desired because of new Soviet tactics, adopted as a result of the economic progress of Western nations, assisted by 10 years of U.S. economic aid.  
"In its new departures in foreign policy, we see that the Soviet Union continues to exploit political and economic weakness. We cannot view otherwise the arms traffic in areas where tensions are high and the peace is in danger. We cannot view otherwise the extension of Soviet hands in hand with exploitation of ancient animosities and new hatreds in the Middle East and Africa."

**Build New Strength**  
Mr. Eisenhower said that "the Middle East and Africa are areas in which it is especially important to build new strength friendly to us." In this area he asked for a special fund of \$100m. to be available for use in any part of the area for non-military mutual security programs "which will advance the cause of free world security and economic strength."

For American economic development he asked another \$100m. special fund similar to the one last year.  
In the military field, he said, "I recommend that about \$350m. be made available to enable the Department of Defense to begin a programme of aiding our allies in developing an even more effective defence based on an improved and better coordinated early warning and communications system and utilizing advanced weapons systems, including missiles, now being procured for our troops."

## FRENCH TEEN-AGER BEHEADS FATHER

ST. ETIENNE, Monday (Reuter).—A 17-year-old boy beheaded his father with an axe at La Ricamarie, near St. Etienne, local police reported today.  
The police reported that the boy, Auguste, showed no remorse when arrested, but said "someone had to do it." So it was me.  
The father, a 44-year-old miner, was described as a drunkard and a bully, and, according to the police, he came home drunk on Saturday, shouted threats and abuse at his family and struck Auguste.

## No Talks Before Makarios Back Church States

NICOSIA, Monday (Reuter).—The Greek Orthodox Church in Cyprus declared today that Britain's deportation of Archbishop Makarios has destroyed the only chance of a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem, "or at least postponed it until his return."  
This memorandum came from the Church's ruling Ekklesarchy Council as a 19th British serviceman died as a result of the Cyprus campaign for union with Greece.  
The 4,000-word memorandum is to be distributed at U.N. Headquarters, to British opposition Members of Parliament and to many foreign governments.  
It said Britain's allegations concerning the Archbishop's connivance with violence are not supported by any proof that would be acceptable to any court of justice. "That Makarios was a traitor was preferred to trial," the memorandum suggested.  
The general strike which Cypriot Greeks have been observing since the deportation ended today.

The Council declared that if the British succeed in restoring order in Cyprus, it would be the kind of order "to be found in totalitarian countries" and Britain would never succeed in vanquishing the passive resistance of the Greek people of Cyprus.  
A collective fine of £7,000 — the heaviest yet — was imposed on the village of Lapidos after the British soldier died today from wounds caused by a bomb in the village.  
Seventeen people were injured, most of them when a crowd of 200 people broke out between Cypriot Greeks and Turks this afternoon at Vasilissa village, 20 kms. west of Nicosia.

## CARGO FOR CYPRUS UNLOADED IN HAIFA

HAIFA, Monday.—A cargo of 200 tons of cement from Britain, destined for Cyprus, was unloaded from the British s.s. Tudor Prince in the port here today. The ship's crew is refusing to unload British ships. The shipowners also fear for the safety of their vessel in Cyprus.  
The cement will remain in the port as "transit goods" to be shipped to Cyprus later in a non-British ship. The Tudor Prince will take from here a shipment of fruit to Britain.

## USSR Greets Turkey On Pact Anniversary

ISTANBUL, Monday (Reuter).—The Soviet Premier, Marshal Klement Voroshilov, has sent his "heartfelt" congratulations to the Turkish President, Mr. Celal Bayar, on the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Turco-Soviet treaty of 1921. It was announced in Ankara today.  
Mr. Bayar has thanked Marshal Voroshilov for his message.

## Malenkov Meets British Premier

LONDON, Monday.—Mr. George Malenkov, Soviet Minister of Power, today made a whirlwind tour of the atomic research centre at Harwell, then sped back to London for a meeting with Sir Anthony Eden. A British spokesman said Mr. Malenkov's meeting with Sir Anthony was nothing more than a "courtesy call."  
The Harwell tour began earlier than scheduled so that Malenkov could return to London in time to see Sir Anthony and keep other appointments.  
British interest in the Soviet situation was heightened today by Russia's sudden cancellation of invitations for a group of Labour Members of Parliament to visit Moscow. The Russians pleaded lack of time in which to organize the meeting.  
In Moscow, meanwhile, the British Ambassador, Sir William Hayley, told the Russian people in a radio and television broadcast that Britain would welcome a free exchange of tourists — not only visits of organized delegations but also visits of ordinary citizens.  
Sir William had been asked to give a "preview" statement in connection with next month's visit to London of Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev. It was the first appearance on Soviet television of a Western ambassador. (Reuter, UP)

## ASIAN NEWSMEN MEET IN TOKYO

TOKYO, Monday (UP).—Executive of Japan's Kyodo News Service and the Press Trust of India stated emphatically here today that their handling of the news was not dictated by the national policies of their countries.  
It was pointed out that Asian news agencies would lose their significance unless they worked independently.  
The statements were made at the afternoon session of the Asian meeting of the International Press Institute which opened here today with 106 delegates from Asia, Europe and America attending. (Mr. Ted Lurie, Editor of The Jerusalem Post, is among the delegates.)

## Eilat Fishermen Net 8-Metre Shark

EILAT, Monday.—A magnificent brown and white shark, eight metres long and weighing five tons, was hauled ashore here today in the nets of Kibbutz Hamatshad fishermen. The shark's mouth is a metre wide.  
No such fish has ever been seen in Eilat.  
Heavy rain fell in Eilat today for the first time in living memory. (Times)

## Technical Fault Delays Heletz Oil

HELETZ, Monday.—Brown flames gushed from Heletz II, shortly after noon today. A technical fault in the use of the Heletz oil field, which is the mud, which contained some oil, to come up. The well is expected to yield oil in the next day or two.  
As the Johnston test apparatus was being lifted for inspection, oil spurted out. A second test, which will be carried out during the drilling, two layers of oil-bearing sand were penetrated. The first six feet thick and the second 18 feet. The layers are similar to those of Heletz I.  
Mr. Hillel Dan, Heletz Jerusalem Post, during this year between 10 to 14 drillings would be carried out at Heletz. Soon, four more petroleum drills will be at work at Heletz. Two of the drills would arrive in the country from the U.S. within a few weeks, Mr. Hillel Dan said.  
He estimated that each well at Heletz would yield between 1-3 per cent of the country's oil needs.  
At Heletz III, drilling continued today to reach a depth of 1,500 metres. No signs of a third layer of oil have yet been found.  
At Negba I, work was resumed this morning after a two-week stoppage and, drilling had reached some 1,100 metres.

## 90 Negroes Face Court For Bus Boycott

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, Monday (UP).—Ninety Negroes today faced charges of conspiracy growing out of the city-wide racial boycott of segregated busses, the judge refused the request of defence attorneys that the charges be thrown out of court without trial on the grounds that the 1921 boycott law is unconstitutional. Three others were released due to insufficient evidence.  
Since the defendants have waived jury trial, they are being tried individually before the judge.  
A court bailiff asked Mr. M.V. Kamath of the Press Trust of India whether he is white or coloured. After some questioning, Mr. Kamath was seated with the white newsmen.

## 35,000 Workers Join Danish Strikers

COPENHAGEN, Monday (Reuter).—A further 35,000 Danish workers today joined the strike after work tonight, bringing the number of men out on strike for higher wages and shorter working hours to about 70,000.  
The dispute, Denmark's worst since the war, began on Saturday, when unions called out selected workers from key firms. Striking seamen have already stopped manning ships. Nearly all petrol stations have exhausted their supplies.  
In Helsinki, meanwhile, it was announced that organized workers in Finland will receive a flat increase in wages of 10 to 12 marks an hour under today's agreement settling the 39-day general strike.  
The increase will compensate them for the rise in food prices.  
Unskilled workers will receive a 10-mark increase and skilled men 12 marks. The increases will cost industry 40,000m. marks a year.

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# Algeria on War Footing; Special Powers Decreed

## West Split as Arms Cut Talks Resume

LONDON, Monday (Reuter).—A new round of East-West disarmament talks opened in London today with the Western powers divided on the best means of reaching agreement with Russia.  
It was the first meeting of the U.N. Disarmament Sub-committee made up of the U.S., Britain, France, Canada and Russia since the "Big 4" Foreign Ministers failed to reach agreement on disarmament at Geneva last October.  
The subcommittee has been instructed to give priority to President Eisenhower's "open house" plan for nuclear disarmament, and the proposed Marshall Bulganin for setting up inspection posts at strategic centres to give early warning against possible attack.  
France and Britain have drawn up a new, far-reaching world disarmament scheme, but the U.S. has refused to back it fully. Diplomatic sources said. The four Western powers met for two hours earlier today but failed to align their views. Mr. Harold Stassen, President Eisenhower's disarmament adviser, again raised objections to the Marshall Bulganin plan which envisage the "freezing" of atomic stockpiles at agreed levels, control of future nuclear production and reduction in conventional weapons and manpower.  
The subcommittee is due to pass an interim report back to the United Nations after six weeks of negotiations.  
Mr. Stassen at today's session formally tabled President Eisenhower's latest letter on the disarmament problem to the United Nations, and made some general observations on the letter.  
The letter, among other things, proposed under certain circumstances, the reduction of fissile materials which would "freeze" atomic and hydrogen weapon stockpiles.

## 25,000 Homeless In Lebanese Quake

BEIRUT, Monday (UP).—A total of 25,000 persons died in the earthquake that rocked the Lebanon last Friday, the Government reported today. Another 500 were injured. The quake left 25,000 persons homeless, with an estimated 5,000 houses destroyed and 10,000 damaged, an official spokesman said.  
"We urgently need tents and blankets for people living outdoors," the spokesman said.  
The U.S. Air Force in Europe are flying 15,000 kg. of blankets, tents and medical supplies to earthquake victims in the Lebanon, an official said in Wiesbaden today. Two consignments have already been dispatched from Middle East bases.  
The British minelayer Manxman left Malta today with relief stores for the Lebanon. The frigate Ursa, also carrying stores for earthquake victims, has been ordered from Cyprus to Beirut, where she is expected tomorrow.  
Offers of emergency aid also came from Jordan and Egypt.

## 95 Killed as Snowstorm Paralyzes New York

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter).—New York was still the centre of the greatest snowstorm for many years today. Trains carrying thousands of workers into the metropolis stalled. Hundreds of business services were abandoned. New York subway services were halted in some areas and delayed in others. La Guardia Airport was closed. Some 5,000 persons spent all or part of the night in stranded cars.  
In New York City alone, 10,000 cars lay buried in drifts up to six feet and many bus services were abandoned. New York subway services were halted in some areas and delayed in others. La Guardia Airport was closed. Some 5,000 persons spent all or part of the night in stranded cars.

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## France Rushes Reinforcements

PARIS, Monday.—Algeria went on a war footing today to put down the growing rebellion with massive force. The Government gassed decrees giving far-reaching powers to her Resident Minister in Algeria, M. Robert Lacoste, as heavy reinforcements moved in to strengthen his hand.  
In Algiers, the Moroccan President of the Algerian Assembly, Salah Abdul Kader, resigned his post because a "high without mercy" has started on the soil of Algeria. He declared: "The Franco-Moslem community has ceased to exist."  
A cruiser and an escort vessel sailed from Toulon to reinforce the naval patrol of the Algerian coast. The Defence Ministry announced. Two ships from Marseilles landed 800 soldiers and eight armoured cars at Philippeville today.  
About 1,500 men landed from three troopships yesterday. Two of France's most modern mechanized divisions, the 5th and 7th, will be sent to Algeria from West Germany by air and sea between now and April 19. Other troops will move in from West Africa. Non-stop airlifts will be organized.  
The Government is preparing to recall to the colours the first half of 1953 class, 70,000 men for the army alone, and mobilize the second half of that class, not called up previously for economy reasons.

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**OIL—Black Gold!**  
Tomorrow's issue of  
**THE JERUSALEM POST**  
Contains an 8-page supplement giving the whole of the history and search for  
**Oil in Israel**  
Book your copy today with your newsdealer.  
Price of this issue 150 pruta.



## Social &amp; Personal

The Argentine Ambassador, Dr. G. G. Topolovsky, toured the Huk swamp, area and reclamation works on Sunday.

The Israel-Finland Association held a reception yesterday at the home of the Honorary Finnish Consul-General and Mrs. Yitzhak Cheshin, in Tel Aviv, for Mr. Simon Parnet, the visiting musical writer and orchestra director. Among those present were the Finnish Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Toivo Kala, and the Secretary of the Israel-Finland Association, Mr. Zvi Segal.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bania, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marzel and Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. Doherty, all of Buffalo, New York, were entertained yesterday afternoon at the home of the Secretary-General of the Jewish Agency and Mrs. Eisenberg.

The Indian Senior Civil Service delegation, here to study community development, Mrs. Red Bearbaba, yesterday. They were received by the Town Clerk, Mr. Z. Berman, who showed them the town development schemes.

The Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics held a reception on Sunday in honor of Dr. Schmuel Eisenstadt, one of the founders of the School, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

**ARRIVALS:** Mr. Donald D. Manshew, film director and producer from Los Angeles for three days, left for a film on Israel (Tel Aviv); Mr. S. Storey of Sydney, founder of the Habonim Association of diamond engineers and technicians, to attend its 60th anniversary celebrations.

**DEPARTURES:** Mrs. Vera Korene of the Comedie Francaise, after a three-week visit, left for France; Mr. Asher S. Braunfeld, founder of the Ministry of Development, for a private visit and study trip to Sweden, England, Canada, and the U.S. (by S.A.S.).

**OBITUARY**  
Dr. Isidor Margulies (Marga-It) formerly of the Zionist Movement and closest co-worker of Theodor Herzl, died last Friday at his home in Ramat Gan at the age of 85. He is survived by his wife and daughter. The funeral took place on Sunday.

**MARRIAGE**  
**PRATT - RAAMI**  
The marriage will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, March 21, 1956, at 3 p.m., of Atida Raami and Itamar Pratt at the Pratt home, Beit Ha-Karim, Reception 3-6 p.m.

Mr. Jon Kinche is to lecture tomorrow at 8:30 p.m. at the Israel Touring Club, Tel Aviv, on "Should Israel Reorient her Foreign Policy?"

Israel Touring Club restaurant accepts reservations for the traditional Seder (First and Second). Phone 5783, Tel Aviv.

**Secondary School**  
**North of the Yarkon**  
TEL AVIV, Monday. — The contract for the building of a new Municipal secondary school north of the Yarkon, to be financed by Alliance Israélite Universelle, was signed today by Mayor Haim Levanon and Mr. M. Sano, President of the U.S. Friends of the Alliance.

The school, to stand on a 25-dunam plot near the Ramat Aviv Hotel, given by the Municipality, is to cost about IL700,000. Maintenance costs of the school will be shared by the Municipality (70 per cent) and the Alliance (30 per cent). While study will be in French, French will be the first foreign language to be taught.

Mlle. E. Fischer, the French Cultural Attaché, was present at the signing.

**'SONS OF LIGHT' GIVEN PREMIERE**

TEL AVIV, Monday. — "History should be treated as part of our own lives," Mr. Moshe Shamir, author of "The War of the Sons of Light," said at the Chamber Theatre performance today. The first performance of the play, which deals with Esau's of the first century, was given last night by the Chamber Theatre. Mr. Joseph Milo directed.

The Chamber Theatre is to present Gogol's "The Overcoat" in Julius Tuwim's adaptation. (Itm)

**CIVIC EDUCATION**  
The National Council of Jewish Women in the U.S. will observe its annual "Civic Day" in Jerusalem with a symposium on the problems of civic education in Israel, to be held at Beit Shalom at 8 p.m. tomorrow.

The Council, which has about 800,000 members in the U.S., was founded in 1903. It has an extensive world-wide social and educational programme, and since 1946 has granted numerous scholarships to Israel advanced students at social welfare. It has also sponsored the School of Education of the Hebrew University.

**WATER HEATERS FOUND BELOW PAR**

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued an order forbidding the manufacture and marketing of water heaters by the Heating Goods Company of Rehovot.

## LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post March 20, 1956

## In the Supreme Court Sittling vs. Court of Civil Appeals

*Before the Deputy President (Justice Cheshin) Justices Golsen and Witkon.*  
Dov Lazar, Appellant, v. Yonathan Bergman, Respondent (C.A. 245/54).

## Eviction Found Unjust

The Supreme Court, in a majority decision, allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Haifa District Court sitting as a court of appeal, delivered on May 25, 1954 (C.A. 82/53).

At the beginning of June 1950, Dr. Lazar, the appellant, rented a shop for two years from Mr. Bergman, the respondent, in accordance with the terms of the contract, which provided for a rent of IL180 per year to be paid in three monthly instalments of IL60 each.

On this date he should have paid three months rent in advance, but having failed to do so, he was evicted on July 11, 1950. The respondent refused to do so only on July 11, when he sent the respondent a letter stating that he would not pay the rent until he had received a decision from the court.

The Magistrate found that the delay in paying the rent had been caused by the appellant's illness, and that, as the appellant had done all in his power to redress the situation, he was entitled to a judgment in his favor.

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The District Court judgment was given before the new Tenancy Law was promulgated, which made it necessary to consider the question of the validity of the contract.

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## The Meaning of 'Court'

Justice Golsen admitted that when the legislature had wished to indicate, in the new law, that its provisions should apply equally to the District Courts and the Supreme Court, it had done so explicitly. On the other hand, the legislature could not possibly have intended the word "court" in section 48 (b) to apply to the Magistrate's Court only. That section states that a court which has given an eviction judgment may rescind or vary the judgment if it appears to the court that it would not have been given had the new law been in force. He did not think the legislature had intended depriving the higher courts of the power of deciding this question, referring to a decision in C.A. 82/53 (P.D. 9/1497).

No one denies the need and right of the worker to have his rights safeguarded, and the subject of party politics or two to boot. It is today a State within the State or better still, a State on top of the state of Israel.

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## Issues Before The Histadrut

"a'rets" (non-party) recalls that Mr. Namir proposed decentralization to the Histadrut Council over two years ago. Since then, not only has he failed to carry out the suggestion, but he has also done nothing to preserve the autonomy of basic democratic cells within the Histadrut. In such circumstances, his speech before the eighth Convention can be seen only as an attempt to take the wind out of the sails of Histadrut democratization exponents.

"Herut" writes that the Histadrut has gone far since its first Convention, when it emerged as a federation organized to protect the worker's standard of wages and work conditions. It is today a State within the State or better still, a State on top of the state of Israel.

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## At the Cinema

**"BAD DAY at Black Rock"**  
(Eather) with Spencer Tracy in the main part, is a brilliant atmospheric and full of tension despite the fact that it is recounted slowly. It is unusual in treatment and honest in presentation and is worth seeing.

**Bing and Danny**  
VISTAVISION, the medium of "White Christmas" (Oran, Haifa) avoids the elongation of CinemaScope and stresses the frame rather than the panorama. "White Christmas," with Irving Berlin's music, is still another version of the musical which is built around the production of a theatrical show.

It is also a film in which the most sedate Bing Crosby and the more agile Danny Kaye star equally. They are a well suited pair, neither of them vulgar, and acting honestly and to the point. Neither their humour nor their singing has anything phoney about it. Ladies, Vera Allen and Rosemary Clooney, are passable.

Thanks to the energetic work of the two protagonists, plenty of colour, expensive get-up and two or three catchy numbers, "White Christmas" goes with an entertaining swing.

**"Time in the Sun"**  
This week the Haifa Film Club, the Peet Cinema, showed "Time in the Sun," the Marie Seton-Burnand version of Eisenstein's unfinished Mexican film which approximates Eisenstein's intention more than Los Angeles' "Thunder Over Mexico."

It was from Eisenstein himself that Marie Seton took the central conception of the Mexican Indian's preoccupation with death—their work in two of his projected episodes: the study of primitive love and the tragedy of the two peon lovers.

Wendell Corey is rather too sophisticated for an East Indian skipper, but his kind may well have existed. Margaret Lockwood is excellent in the title role of course, she hasn't got a chance to get the hero. Otherwise the story would lose its moral name, that women and beasts don't go together.

**Cinemas**  
JERUSALEM  
At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.  
ARXON: To Hell and Back, 6th week.  
EDEN: Madame Curie.  
EDISON: Laughing Anna.  
OR GIL: City of Red Men.  
STUDIO: Roman Holiday.  
TEL OR: The French Kiss, 3rd week.  
TEL AVIV: At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15.  
ALLENBY: Love is a Many-Splendored Thing.  
CHEN: "Mamelle Niteche".  
ESTHER: Bad Day at Black Rock.  
MOGHEBI: Battle Cry, 4th week.  
OFFICE: Papa, Maman, la Bonne et Moi.  
ORION: Johnny Belinda.  
SHIBBOY: Call Me Madam.  
TAMAR: Not As a Stranger, 3rd week.  
TCHETLE: "Les Amants de Paris".  
YARON: "Les Femmes d'Alger".  
KAMIR: "La Vie d'un Homme".  
HAIFA  
FEB: Green Scarf, 3rd week.  
GAL OR: From Here to Eternity.  
MAGNET: Gunfight.  
ORION: Christmas.  
AMPHITHEATRE: The Dark Avenger.  
ORLY: Laughter in Paradise.  
ARXON: Modern Times.  
EN DOB: Black Shield of Falworth.  
MOBIAH: Because of You.  
ORION: Them.  
ATWIM: "Ferdinand". 2nd week.  
NAY: Holes of Troy.

**EMERGENCY PHARMACIES**  
JERUSALEM: Bruchstein, Herbert Samuel, 27/4.  
TEL AVIV: Dr. Kolberg, 23 Alonby, 2335. Abad Ham, 3831. Wilkowsky, 38 Herl, 5157. Meroza Hatafom, 20 Ben Yehuda, 2223. ZAVY, No. 3, Rehov 286. RAMAT GAN: Pinsky, 104 Rav Kook. TEL AVIV: Dr. PEHAT TIKVA: Hayakon, 24 Stampfer. B'NEI BRAR, Shapiro, 90 Rabbi Kohn, 100. KAZEM, Karan. HOLON: Brish, 109 Herl, 266.  
REHOVOT: Barak, 129 Herl, 266.  
JERUSALEM: Hamarsh, 97 Herl, 3211. International, 59 Kingsway, 2596. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 2596. NARIYA: Meroza, RAPAP: Haari.

**EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS**  
JERUSALEM: Dr. Romadov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Alshuler, 6 Straus, 4071.  
TEL AVIV: Dr. Shoham, 1 Syr, 2542. Dr. Sherman, 1 Hanev, 2424. Dr. Ludwiz, 24 Shival Zion, 67417.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEER**  
Graduate, aged under 35,

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by an oil company for their Sales Technical Department.

Must have sound knowledge of Hebrew and English. Some experience in industry and/or maintenance of diesel engines an asset.

Apply in writing to "TRP/STA." P.O.B. 434, Haifa.

**"KOOR" INDUSTRIES & CRAFTS COMPANY LTD.**

Notice is hereby given to all holders of preference shares of the company that in connection with payment of dividends to the holders of the above shares the transfer-book and register will be closed as from March 25, 1956, till March 31, 1956, inclusive.

By order  
J. ARNON,  
Secretary

**JERUSALEM CUSTOMS HOUSE**

TENDER NO. 3/56

1. Bids are invited for the following tender No.3/56: Passenger Car 4 Seater, Make: Vauxhall, type Saloon Model: 1955, 6 Cylinders.  
2. The car can be seen at the Customs House, Railway Station, Jerusalem on weekdays, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon.  
3. The bids should be submitted on special forms and a bank draft, issued to the Surveyor of Customs, Jerusalem, at the rate of 10 per cent of the bid, should be attached.  
4. The bids should be submitted in a closed envelope bearing the words "bid for the purchase of goods," and are to be put into the Tenders' Box at the Customs Office, room 24, Nordia Bldg., Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem.  
5. Forms for the bids are obtainable from the customs officials either at the Customs Office, Room 24, Nordia Bldg., Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem, or at the Customs House, Railway Station, Jerusalem.  
6. March 20, 1956, 12 noon, is the deadline for submission of bids.  
7. I am not bound to accept the highest or any bid.

W. LEVY,  
Surveyor of Customs  
Jerusalem

Phone: Nahariya 100  
Tel Aviv 62025.

**DOLPHIN HOUSE**  
Hotel & Country Club  
Shaver Zion  
REOPENING  
ON FRIDAY  
MARCH 23  
Traditional Seder  
conducted by the famous singer  
YEHOSHUA STEEL  
Make your reservations  
in time.  
Phone: Nahariya 100  
Tel Aviv 62025.

**WORLD TOUR**

**ISRAELI PERFORMANCES**

**THE ROBERT SHAW CHORALE**

SAT. March 24, JERUSALEM, Edition, 9.15

TUES. (Passover), March 27, TEL AVIV, Ohel Shem, 6.45, 9.15

WEDNESDAY, March 28, HAIFA, Arnon, 9.15

8.3: Tel Aviv (2 Perf.): 20.3: Kiryat HaLevi; 21.5: Ben Guriel; 22.3: Jerusalem; 23.3: Tel Aviv; 24.3: Haifa; 25.3: Jaffa; 26.3: Tel Aviv; 27.3: Haifa; 28.3: Jaffa; 29.3: Tel Aviv; 30.3: Haifa; 31.3: Jaffa; 1.4: Tel Aviv; 2.4: Haifa; 3.4: Jaffa; 4.4: Tel Aviv; 5.4: Haifa; 6.4: Jaffa; 7.4: Tel Aviv; 8.4: Haifa; 9.4: Jaffa; 10.4: Tel Aviv; 11.4: Haifa; 12.4: Jaffa; 13.4: Tel Aviv; 14.4: Haifa; 15.4: Jaffa; 16.4: Tel Aviv; 17.4: Haifa; 18.4: Jaffa; 19.4: Tel Aviv; 20.4: Haifa; 21.4: Jaffa; 22.4: Tel Aviv; 23.4: Haifa; 24.4: Jaffa; 25.4: Tel Aviv; 26.4: Haifa; 27.4: Jaffa; 28.4: Tel Aviv; 29.4: Haifa; 30.4: Jaffa; 31.4: Tel Aviv; 1.5: Haifa; 2.5: Jaffa; 3.5: Tel Aviv; 4.5: Haifa; 5.5: Jaffa; 6.5: Tel Aviv; 7.5: Haifa; 8.5: Jaffa; 9.5: Tel Aviv; 10.5: Haifa; 11.5: Jaffa; 12.5: Tel Aviv; 13.5: Haifa; 14.5: Jaffa; 15.5: Tel Aviv; 16.5: Haifa; 17.5: Jaffa; 18.5: Tel Aviv; 19.5: Haifa; 20.5: Jaffa; 21.5: Tel Aviv; 22.5: Haifa; 23.5: Jaffa; 24.5: Tel Aviv; 25.5: Haifa; 26.5: Jaffa; 27.5: Tel Aviv; 28.5: Haifa; 29.5: Jaffa; 30.5: Tel Aviv; 31.5: Haifa; 1.6: Jaffa; 2.6: Tel Aviv; 3.6: Haifa; 4.6: Jaffa; 5.6: Tel Aviv; 6.6: Haifa; 7.6: Jaffa; 8.6: Tel Aviv; 9.6: Haifa; 10.6: Jaffa; 11.6: Tel Aviv; 12.6: Haifa; 13.6: Jaffa; 14.6: Tel Aviv; 15.6: Haifa; 16.6: Jaffa; 17.6: Tel Aviv; 18.6: Haifa; 19.6: Jaffa; 20.6: Tel Aviv; 21.6: Haifa; 22.6: Jaffa; 23.6: Tel Aviv; 24.6: Haifa; 25.6: Jaffa; 26.6: Tel Aviv; 27.6: Haifa; 28.6: Jaffa; 29.6: Tel Aviv; 30.6: Haifa; 31.6: Jaffa; 1.7: Tel Aviv; 2.7: Haifa; 3.7: Jaffa; 4.7: Tel Aviv; 5.7: Haifa; 6.7: Jaffa; 7.7: Tel Aviv; 8.7: Haifa; 9.7: Jaffa; 10.7: Tel Aviv; 11.7: Haifa; 12.7: Jaffa; 13.7: Tel Aviv; 14.7: Haifa; 15.7: Jaffa; 16.7: Tel Aviv; 17.7: Haifa; 18.7: Jaffa; 19.7: Tel Aviv; 20.7: Haifa; 21.7: Jaffa; 22.7: Tel Aviv; 23.7: Haifa; 24.7: Jaffa; 25.7: Tel Aviv; 26.7: Haifa; 27.7: Jaffa; 28.7: Tel Aviv; 29.7: Haifa; 30.7: Jaffa; 31.7: Tel Aviv; 1.8: Haifa; 2.8: Jaffa; 3.8: Tel Aviv; 4.8: Haifa; 5.8: Jaffa; 6.8: Tel Aviv; 7.8: Haifa; 8.8: Jaffa; 9.8: Tel Aviv; 10.8: Haifa; 11.8: Jaffa; 12.8: Tel Aviv; 13.8: Haifa; 14.8: Jaffa; 15.8: Tel Aviv; 16.8: Haifa; 17.8: Jaffa; 18.8: Tel Aviv; 19.8: Haifa; 20.8: Jaffa; 21.8: Tel Aviv; 22.8: Haifa; 23.8: Jaffa; 24.8: Tel Aviv; 25.8: Haifa; 26.8: Jaffa; 27.8: Tel Aviv; 28.8: Haifa; 29.8: Jaffa; 30.8: Tel Aviv; 31.8: Haifa; 1.9: Jaffa; 2.9: Tel Aviv; 3.9: Haifa; 4.9: Jaffa; 5.9: Tel Aviv; 6.9: Haifa; 7.9: Jaffa; 8.9: Tel Aviv; 9.9: Haifa; 10.9: Jaffa; 11.9: Tel Aviv; 12.9: Haifa; 13.9: Jaffa; 14.9: Tel Aviv; 15.9: Haifa; 16.9: Jaffa; 17.9: Tel Aviv; 18.9: Haifa; 19.9: Jaffa; 20.9: Tel Aviv; 21.9: Haifa; 22.9: Jaffa; 23.9: Tel Aviv; 24.9: Haifa; 25.9: Jaffa; 26.9: Tel Aviv; 27.9: Haifa; 28.9: Jaffa; 29.9: Tel Aviv; 30.9: Haifa; 31.9: Jaffa; 1.10: Tel Aviv; 2.10: Haifa; 3.10: Jaffa; 4.10: Tel Aviv; 5.10: Haifa; 6.10: Jaffa; 7.10: Tel Aviv; 8.10: Haifa; 9.10: Jaffa; 10.10: Tel Aviv; 11.10: Haifa; 12.10: Jaffa; 13.10: Tel Aviv; 14.10: Haifa; 15.10: Jaffa; 16.10: Tel Aviv; 17.10: Haifa; 18.10: Jaffa; 19.10: Tel Aviv; 20.10: Haifa; 21.10: Jaffa; 22.10: Tel Aviv; 23.10: Haifa; 24.10: Jaffa; 25.10: Tel Aviv; 26.10: Haifa; 27.10: Jaffa; 28.10: Tel Aviv; 29.10: Haifa; 30.10: Jaffa; 31.10: Tel Aviv; 1.11: Haifa; 2.11: Jaffa; 3.11: Tel Aviv; 4.11: Haifa; 5.11: Jaffa; 6.11: Tel Aviv; 7.11: Haifa; 8.11: Jaffa; 9.11: Tel Aviv; 10.11: Haifa; 11.11: Jaffa; 12.11: Tel Aviv; 13.11: Haifa; 14.11: Jaffa; 15.11: Tel Aviv; 16.11: Haifa; 17.11: Jaffa; 18.11: Tel Aviv; 19.11: Haifa; 20.11: Jaffa; 21.11: Tel Aviv; 22.11: Haifa; 23.11: Jaffa; 24.11: Tel Aviv; 25.11: Haifa; 26.11: Jaffa; 27.11: Tel Aviv; 28.11: Haifa; 29.11: Jaffa; 30.11: Tel Aviv; 31.11: Haifa; 1.12: Jaffa; 2.12: Tel Aviv; 3.12: Haifa; 4.12: Jaffa; 5.12: Tel Aviv; 6.12: Haifa; 7.12: Jaffa; 8.12: Tel Aviv; 9.12: Haifa; 10.12: Jaffa; 11.12: Tel Aviv; 12.12: Haifa; 13.12: Jaffa; 14.12: Tel Aviv; 15.12: Haifa; 16.12: Jaffa; 17.12: Tel Aviv; 18.12: Haifa; 19.12: Jaffa; 20.12: Tel Aviv; 21.12: Haifa; 22.12: Jaffa; 23.12: Tel Aviv; 24.12: Haifa; 25.12: Jaffa; 26.12: Tel Aviv; 27.12: Haifa; 28.12: Jaffa; 29.12: Tel Aviv; 30.12: Haifa; 31.12: Jaffa; 1.1.1957: Tel Aviv; 2.1.1957: Haifa; 3.1.1957: Jaffa; 4.1.1957: Tel Aviv; 5.1.1957: Haifa; 6.1.1957: Jaffa; 7.1.1957: Tel Aviv; 8.1.19



### Cables in Brief

steamer **Stalioa**, on her way from Bremen, West Germany, to Port Sudan, ran aground yesterday in the Suez Canal. **Lloyds Shipping Agency** re-

**PENALTY.**—The Court of Cassation, Italy's highest appeals tribunal, will next June debate whether life imprisonment—the maximum punishment in Italy—is too harsh and in keeping with the Italian constitution and the na-

**SHAH.** — The Shah of Persia, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, has written a brief biography of his father, the late Reza Shah Pahlavi, "Ettefakat," a leading Tehran evening newspaper, reported yesterday.

**About Nationality**  
TEL AVIV, Monday. — Members of Shurat Hamidun today presented a list of 200 questions to Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion who has filed a suit for damages against them for defamation of character.

The questionnaire was presented in the District Court through Mr. S. Tamir, who asked that Mr. Ben-Gurion be made to answer the questions within a week.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, who is Deputy Inspector-General of

Police, is asked if he is a British subject "and, if so, whether it is correct that he owes allegiance to the British Crown?"

The Shura also wants to know if Mr. Ben-Gurion is paying for the impending trial which the claim will

into "thousands of pounds." Other questions concerned his relations with Messrs. Legum, Pills and Yarkoni. (Times)

**U.N. CAR DAMAGED**

A U.N. car was damaged when it collided with a tender in Rehov David, Jerusalem, yesterday. The tender was also damaged.


A car belonging to "Ma'ariv" and driven by Mr. Avraham Glik, was seriously damaged yesterday when it hit a Cholim bus at the King George's Jubilee Hospital, near the Jaffa Road crossing in the centre of Jerusalem.

No one was injured in either crash. (Times)

**LATEST**

**LAT  
WASHDAY  
NEWS**

## A close-up, black and white photograph of a typewriter's carriage and paper. The image shows the mechanical components of the typewriter, including the carriage and the paper being typed on. The text on the page is partially visible, showing the words "THE" and "THE" on separate lines. The image is oriented vertically, with the carriage and paper running from top to bottom. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the metallic surfaces of the typewriter and the texture of the paper.



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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Credit Control and Deposits

### SECURITY and urgent tasks of mobilizing human and material resources naturally take pride of place at HISTADRUT conference

During a national emergency, the Histadrut plays a leading part in the adjustment of the working class to the changes that are bound to result from the imminent placing of our economy on a wartime basis.

The particular importance of the present conference stems, however, not from these external factors, but from internal issues which had not quite come to a head by the time the last conference was held in 1949. They concern the Histadrut's relations with the State, the trade unions, and the co-operative movements.

For a quarter of a century of Histadrut existence, under the Mandate, the clash between Jewish democracy and foreign rule had to be taken for granted, and the Federation's ramified cooperative commonwealth readily served to compensate for the lack of government activity in the social and economic fields.

Inevitably, the centre of gravity has steadily been moving from the voluntary labour organization to the national government, and those opposing this trend are evidently fighting a rearguard action. One instructive example is the Histadrut's recent decision to link its own salary scale to that of the Government, whereas the opposite was true only a few years ago. Even the possibility of a national health insurance scheme superseding the hard-pressed Sick Fund is no longer regarded as a possibility by organized labour.

But while the growing vigour and experience of the State are increasingly encroaching upon the Histadrut's social and economic activities, its relations with the trade unions have lately become strained for another reason: the relative decline in immigration and the virtual stoppage of land settlement activities which have resulted in a stress on the divergent interests of the various sections of Israel's society, no longer bent on one single purpose.

It is an ominous fact that at the present moment it is the Manufacturers' Association which most staunchly upholds the Histadrut's prerogative to regulate national wages while the individual trade unions are showing signs of restiveness and a desire for independence. Further progress in this direction is clearly fraught with grave consequences for the Histadrut's unity but it is equally clear that a solution can only be found through mutual understanding between the opposing factions and through education of the union rank and file to a greater measure of responsibility and national discipline.

Lastly, there looms the weighty question of the Histadrut's relations with its various cooperative movements, rural and urban, which are becoming, at least in their day-to-day affairs, ever less dependent upon the Federation's central institutions. Should the Histadrut nevertheless endeavour to maintain a unified command and impose brakes upon sectional interests? Can a joint front of farmers and wage-earners, of producers and consumers, of factories and employees be preserved on a voluntary basis? Or must this task be taken over by State machinery? And should this last be the case, must not new methods be evolved for making this machinery more efficient and less bureaucratic, for making labour cooperate in it in new ways, economic is governed by the people and for the people? It is these questions which confront the present conference and will have to be solved within the next few years.

By our Business Editor  
**EDMUND AGRON**

**BANK balance sheets for the end of 1955 could do a good deal to refute the common fallacy—widespread among economic writers too—that a clogging up of credit is making banks disinterested in accumulating deposits.**

As a matter of fact, quantitative credit control brings in its wake changes in the banks' portfolios and a switch-over to gift-edged and other securities, but as their yield is generally lower than that of loans and advances (the particular case of acute credit shortage) this implies a corresponding increase in volume if bank profits are to be maintained at their former level in a period of climbing costs.

Paradoxically, therefore, but quite naturally, never have our banks competed so fiercely for the public's deposits and never have they paid such high interest on their deposits as they do under the present credit restrictions. This policy seems to be justified by financial results. In the Bank Leumi's balance sheet this development is less marked than in the case of other institutions because of two special factors. First, the Bank seems to have had some leeway to make good by expanding its credit volume within the framework of existing regulations: in one year, "Bills Discounted and Advances to Customers" have risen by IL4.3m. (to IL14.2m.) i.e. by almost six per cent, out of which only IL2.8m. was made up of deposits. The real rise of deposits was therefore IL1.4m. i.e. over 12 per cent, which is about the same as the rate of overall increase in bank deposits in 1955.

While the Bank's rate of liquidity remained the same as a year ago, with 46 per cent of total deposits, a marked change has taken place in the composition of its liquid funds: "Balances with Bank Correspondents" dropped from IL30.4m. to IL16.7m. but "Cash on Hand and Bank Balances" soared from IL29.5m. to IL44.8m. The bulk of this last item is made up of deposits with the Bank of Israel, deposits that are considerably in excess of the statutory minimum of 12 per cent. As the Bank of Israel currently pays two per cent on three-quarters of the minimum deposits, 12 per cent for amounts in excess and three per cent for fixed three-month deposits, this

income runs into what is quite a substantial sum. "Considerable use of such facilities" is duly stressed in the Bank's report and it can be easily seen that they alone suffice to yield the Bank its net profit of IL978,000.

As for the break-down of credit by economic branches, an instructive table included in the report shows that industry maintained its share of one-third of the total and agriculture advanced from 15 to 21 per cent, while all other branches particularly trade, declined. A rough calculation reveals that practically the entire increase in credits last year went to agriculture. These figures, however, do not cover loans granted, predominantly to industry, out of special government deposits.

In the Balance Sheet, this item is listed, together with "other accounts of or by banks in connection with the Government institutions," at IL5m. (compared with IL4.6m. at the end of 1954), but this decrease, too, has been caused by the transfer of more accounts to the Bank of Israel.

The relatively modest rise in bills discounted from IL2.74m. to IL3.47m. should be seen in conjunction with the redoubt of bills (IL2.9m.) mentioned above.

In this connection the report remarks that the present restriction of Israel's freedom of action, should the need for it arise, as bills and promissory notes are used as collateral for loans, more often than for discount purposes.

Government securities also advanced from IL4.6m. to IL4.8m. while other investments dropped by 10 per cent (to IL0.5) as the Bank took advantage of the higher demand on the local stock market to dispose of a part of the securities it had in store.

Guarantees jumped from IL4m. to IL5.2m. but acceptance of bank deposits declined from IL1.1m. to IL1.2m. partly as a result of opening 11 more branch offices and expanding the existing ones, and partly because the Bank, in view of the very considerable increased expenditure on new bank buildings, practice of writing down to nil all equipment bought.

The Bank's staff also increased by 20 per cent (to 1,703 persons), and the wage bill advanced by 26 per cent while total expenditure rose from IL1.1m. to IL1.2m. Though the Bank's contribution to the Defence Fund, this rate of increase in bank

costs is rather disquieting. The net disclosed profits rose slightly nevertheless and over 40 per cent of it (IL4.2m.) was appropriated to the Reserve Fund in addition to the IL0.2m. transferred to it from the consolidated profits.

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## Consumer Goods Prices Drop

By **DIANE SCHLOSS**

Consumer prices have gone down — but not enough to live up to the overall market or keep disgruntled shoppers busy. At the same time, shops of all kinds have never been so well-stocked with high quality and tasteful articles, both locally produced and imported.

The shopper, however, has been steadily resisting temptation, weathering the blandishments of "end of season" sales, Purim and Hanukkah attractions, and now even the impending Passover holidays are scarcely causing a stir.

Most household goods have been reduced. Thus a sheet IL3.500, a large towel IL2.250 and modern, gaudy curtains IL1.700 per metre. Each of these items is thus IL4.500-IL4.600 less than last year, with a superior quality, with a larger range of selection.

Palatum, Metalum, and their competitors have been offering their pots and pans at a five per cent reduction for the past couple of months. Saucepans of all sizes and shapes range from IL1.685-IL2.970 each. Large flat imported plates cost about IL4 each and local products IL0.700-IL0.800. While electric kettles, on which the luxury tax has been raised, remain at IL13.500 instead of IL15.500. Nonetheless, housewives are either using last year's dishes and linen, or not making the customary Passover renovations this year. As far as shopkeepers can judge, most electrical accessories remain steady—sales have been low so far.

**Furniture Cheaper**

Furniture dealers say that prices have dropped by 25 per cent over the past six months. A modern chair is now available for IL23, while a small "hard-top" table, fairly sturdy made, is sold for IL25.

The food trade is fairly booming as compared with less essential items, with shops offering tempting selections of luxury foods. Nescafe, at IL2.650, has been steady for a couple of months. The apples, sold slightly at IL2.250, and corned beef at IL1.350, owing to recent supply shortages, are very popular. Portuguese sardines, at IL0.900, have not changed; neither has American butter, at IL0.350.

Chicken costs IL3.300, as against IL2.500-IL3.000 for free probably upgrade slightly by Passover, although shopkeepers realize that the market meat. Both items will

be sold for IL2.500. They are sold only in small quantities because of their stubbornly high price, local fruit costing IL2.200 the kilogram. Imported fruit is also in season at IL2.500 for 100 grams of medium quality fruit. Large Shamus oranges are sold for IL2.200 and half-rotten specimens for IL0.150, with "mandarines" at IL0.250.

Apples, although plentiful, are sold only in small quantities because of their stubbornly high price, local fruit costing IL2.200 the kilogram. Imported fruit is also in season at IL2.500 for 100 grams of medium quality fruit. Large Shamus oranges are sold for IL2.200 and half-rotten specimens for IL0.150, with "mandarines" at IL0.250.

Another significant rise has taken place in Bank Premises and Equipment from IL1.1m. to IL1.2m. partly as a result of opening 11 more branch offices and expanding the existing ones, and partly because the Bank, in view of the very considerable increased expenditure on new bank buildings, practice of writing down to nil all equipment bought.

The Bank's staff also increased by 20 per cent (to 1,703 persons), and the wage bill advanced by 26 per cent while total expenditure rose from IL1.1m. to IL1.2m. Though the Bank's contribution to the Defence Fund, this rate of increase in bank

## Economic News from Abroad

**Kenya's Progress**

Rebellion and the financial strain imposed by it on Kenya, notable progress has taken place in that colony in recent years. Kenya's national income is at present estimated at almost half as much again as in 1950, and prospects for further expansion are considered favourable. There has been a steady development in agriculture, some of it on modern lines, and a number of secondary industries have been established. The port of Mombasa is being greatly expanded and several hydro-electric power projects are being carried out.

**German Labour Shortage**

UNEMPLOYMENT in Western Germany temporarily passed the one million mark during the cold spell in February, but demand for labour is increasing rapidly and all unemployed are expected to be absorbed by the end of the year if industrial production is to rise by 10 per cent, as is generally assumed. Moreover, recruiting for the new German Army begins this year.

There is already an acute shortage of skilled labour, particularly of engineers and chemists. In the case of motor mechanics, there are few vacancies for each available man.

To meet this demand, industry training methods are being improved, and the promotion of workers is being made easier. At the same time, an agreement has been concluded with Italy for import of 50,000 workers during the next 30 months and if their arrival should be unduly delayed, Greece may be approached.

The trade unions are not earnestly opposing these schemes, on condition that employment of foreign labour is restricted.

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## RESTITUTION from GERMANY?

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## Stocks and Commodities

### Tel Aviv Hesitant

THE announcement that securities as well as cash deposits and savings will be exempted from the new Capital Tax has struck a more cheerful note on the market and some signs were apparent that investors are returning to the Stock Exchange to pick up some of the many bargains. For the first time in months, the number of improvements, although very slight, exceeded the number of withdrawals but it is premature to say whether this is the beginning of a new trend or just shows technical improvements. In the past week, Tarel Dollar hardened slightly, 4 points, so did Palestine Electric Second Prefs and a number of others.

On Sunday for the first time the Palestine Electric 6 1/2 per cent Bonds 1958/62 (Second Issue) was officially quoted at 100 per cent, against 99 1/2 per cent on the free market a week ago.

Among securities which continued to lose ground during the past week were Palestine Cold Storage shares, Yotv price of the new Palestine Ordinary, the latter reaching a new low of 91 per cent.

For a few days lively "curb" transactions continued in Israel Oil Prospector shares which again fluctuated with encouraging or disappointing news coming from Heletz respectively. The expectation of a new issue of oil shares on the one hand and some selling pressure on the other seemed to prevent big jumps in prices and the market in these shares recently became much less speculative than during the first oil strike. Jordan Exploration on the other hand remained neglected throughout this period and only small transactions took place. In New York prices of the Israel oil shares were slightly lower, with Israel-Mediterranean Petroleum at \$1-7/8, Pan-Israel Oil \$2- and Israel-American Oil \$4-5/8.

### New York's New High Record

DESPITE weekend consideration and corrective profit taking which halted the advance on the stock market, prices remained steady. The Dow Jones Industrial Average advanced to a new all time record of 507.60 as against 497.54 last week. Among oils Standard Oil of New Jersey was prominent and improved by close to \$- in 2 days, on good 1956 prospects. Also the advance was firm, Anaconda advancing on Friday by \$4-1/8.

On the American Exchange, Russian bonds were active and weak after the announcement that they were to be removed from trading.

### London Firm

THE London markets have taken a firmer tone. The strong upward movement on Wall Street was the sign for a rally in industrial shares, probably attracted by the low levels of the 5 1/2 per cent and base metals have been particularly bright. Also the volume of business improved. This swing in industrial

### Eastern Europe Imports Weat

WHILE negotiations to renew the International Wheat Agreement which expires on July 31 are expected, Canada got rid of 15 per cent of her wheat surplus last week to iron out certain countries' customers. Shortly after Soviet Russia has signed a three-year contract to buy 100 million bushels, Czechoslovakia placed an order for some 12 million and Poland for 13 million bushels, while Hungary is expected to buy three million bushels. A new high level for the wheat export market was reached last week, and another possibility is that these orders were placed for propaganda purposes.

A sharp reduction in prices of synthetic yarns, nylon and Dacron by leading U.S. producers has been announced in New York. The DuPont drop was from 10-30 per cent, other companies following suit. However, export prices for nylon remained unchanged.

Anacoda Copper has announced a radical change in

pricing policy for its Chilean copper, according to which copper sold in the U.S. Market will command the same price as in the U.K. and Western Europe and not at discount of 6-7 per cent to the U.S. as hitherto.

**Gold Dearer in Paris**

In Paris the volume of trading increased considerably and prices advanced sharply. The gold kilogram was Frs.470,000, Frs.12,000 above last week's price and Louis Frs.3250 as against Frs.3100, a new high level for the year. Gold buying orders appear to come from hoarders from the provinces, probably on account of the depressing incidents and developments in North Africa and the Middle East, as well as home considerations on account of taxation fears.

From Johannesburg it is being reported that in the budget introduced on March 14 the goldmining taxation has been reduced to the 1950 level, which represents a saving of £700,000 for the industry in the coming year. In London the official gold price was 249s. 4 1/2d. two pence lower than last week, by arrangement with I.L. Fuchsweiler Bank Limited.

## Real Wages Up 5 Per Cent

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE real wages of industrial workers increased on the average five per cent during the first nine months of 1955, as indicated by a new index of industrial employment drawn up by the Central Office of Statistics. The index is based on December 1954 and includes many concerns not included in the old index, while most small firms employing less than 15 persons have been excluded.

In the chemical industry output has risen at a much greater rate than employment and wages only rose nine per cent (four per cent in real terms). Similarly, in the diamond industry a higher production level was accompanied by lower employment and by a decrease of three per cent in real earnings. The wage increase was highest in the mining industry, where the production was accompanied by a considerable rise of man-days worked.

The weighted index of industrial output was 25 per cent above the 1954 average in last July-October, and 18 per cent in real terms. These figures do not take seasonal fluctuations into account. The number of persons engaged in industry rose meanwhile by some three per cent and the wage-bill by almost 20 per cent, i.e. almost the same rate as the increase in output. The average daily earnings of industrial employees was IL8 in September (compared with IL8 in December 1954). It was IL8.3 for industrial labourers. Periodically, earnings were lower in the diamond industry (IL7.7 a day for all employees, IL7.1 for workers) and highest in the manufacture of motor vehicles (IL10.7 and IL10.3 respectively) and in the mining industry (IL10.6 and IL10.2).

**Tel Aviv Stock Market**

MARCH 19, 1956

Pop. Loans	1949/50 (IL10)	951
2 1/2% Tarel Dollar (197)		654
4 1/2% Comp. Loan (54/57)		869
2 1/2% War Loan (54/59)		586
2 1/2% Gov. Bds. (14/56)		91
4 1/2% Reg. Sterling "A"		954
4 1/2% Reg. Sterling "B"		83
4 1/2% Reg. Sterling "C"		2004
A.P.R. Investm.		1004
ord. sh. "B"		904
ord. sh. "C"		1334
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.		904
P.E.C. Inv. ord. sh. "A"		734
Bliss 4 1/2% deb. (56/60)		854
Bliss 4 1/2% deb. (56/60)		924
5 1/2% pref. sh.		89
Pana 4 1/2% deb. (40/54 rev.)		79
"Inva" 5 1/2% deb.		105
I.L.B.C. ord. sh. rev.		334
5 1/2% deb.		774
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.		874
Kilera's Inv. ord. sh.		1174
P.E.C. Inv. ord. sh. "B"		234
Simil. Inv. ord. sh. "C"		91
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn)		264
6 1/2% P.E.C. Deb. (57/64)		1024
Makor pref. sh.		74
Ata ord. sh. "B"		1114
6 1/2% deb.		921
"Kudana" ord. sh. "B"		1174
7 1/2% deb. (57/68)		914
Moller-Dee ord. sh. rev. & 5 1/2% deb.		815
Sarona 5 1/2% deb.		174
Assis Hejerman "B" sh.		1154
"Teva" ord. sh. "d"		107
ord. sh. "e"		132
Pal. Cold St. 7 1/2% deb.		132
ord. sh. rev. (full div.)		249

Notes: (a) purchasing price; (b) selling price; (c) ex-coupon; (d) ex-dividend; (e) ex-right; (f) in % of IL1.00; (g) IL5.6/15.12; \* Dollar = 100%.

**PIAT**

Capital Investment For Joint Account Entrance Price 984/4% and not 994/4% as erroneously stated yesterday.

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